THE

Caledonian Mercury.

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IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, November 23.

The House sat in Committee, Mr. Monck Mason in the chair, and, having gone through the public accounts, gave notice, that they would report to-morrow.

Sir *Richard Heron* rose, agreeable to the notice of the preceding day, and, having stated to the House the amount of the present arrear of revenue, which, in the whole, amounted to upwards of 500,000 l. of which 375,000 l. was the arrear of the civil establishment, except the balance in the hands of the late Teller of Exchequer, which was to be deducted thereof; he read the general state of the accounts: he said, that Government acquiesced with the idea of a six month's money-bill, until Great Britain should take into consideration the present state of Ireland; and, except that the loan-duties will be continued the usual time, proposed to raise only 300,000 l. by establishing one or two lotteries, as may be most convenient, the rest to be made of new duties, viz. An additional duty on all goods imported into this kingdom, (except wines) of six per cent. An additional duty on wines imported, of four per cent. and a duty on all tanned hides exported.

Mr *Daly* said, that Government's not insisting on longer than a six month's money-bill, was followed by a measure calculated to deceive. The Right Hon. Gentleman had told them, that the loan-duties were to be continued, without pointing a means whereby duties can be raised. After granting every thing the Ministry might wish, that House was not sure of sitting an hour longer than Government thought proper. He said, he would not only oppose the funding of any arrear, longer than the 29th of September, but he would give a negative to every new tax proposed, until our restrictions were removed.

Mr *Bushe* followed Mr Daly, and said, though the Right Hon. Gentleman strove to give satisfaction, yet, lest it should be supposed there was any thing vindictive in a short money-bill, he begged leave to observe, that there was no hope for providing for the establishment by any other means than what this might produce. As to the loan-duties, he could see no reason why public creditors should be alarmed; and, as the Irish did not know what their situation was to be, let that be first determined before they lay new duties. Nay, it was evident, by the complexion of the duties, that they would not answer the end, as we were imposing an additional duty on wine, at the very time that it was well known, that the old duty on that article has failed of producing the revenue it was intended for. England must enable us to pay the duties she would wish to raise in this Kingdom, or the time will shortly arrive when we should be obliged to speak more to the purpose.

Lord *Westport* said, He felt infinite satisfaction at the intentions of Government, not to oppose the short money-bill, the darling object of the people, and the only one that could insure to us that immediate extention of our trade that we had every reason to expect, and every right to demand: That this measure should appear to be the unanimous sense of the nation, he thought, was of some consequence; but the concessions the Right Hon. Gentleman had made, were not so great as might be imagined. If Administration had thought proper to oppose it, their opposition would have been ineffectual: They might have carried with them their suit of placemen and pensioners; but one independent man they could not have had: He would stake his life upon it, that in a line they could not have carried, though they had extended their ministerial influence over every despicable tool of ministerial corruption: He would venture his life upon it, the majority, on that occasion, would have been as respectable as ever appeared in that House. As for the new taxes, he was as much prejudiced against them as the gentleman that spoke before him; but if, upon considering them, they did not appear to be materially oppressive, he should vote for them, because he thought the conduct of Administration deserved support, wherever it could be given to them consistently with the interest of the kingdom.

Mr *Ogle* said, the outset of the Secretary this session appeared a bad one. Ingenious as his plan might appear, it would require more ingenuity to raise the proposed taxes. That House had pledged itself not to grant one penny until we knew the sentiments of the English, he therefore wondered how any Minister could attempt the supplies till then. What could produce money? Were the estates able to do it, when landed property had fallen one fourth of its value. Were we possessed of wealth and consequence we should not risk them to gratify a Minister. Neither trade nor manufactures were able to bear taxes, the land was as little able to bear it; we had nothing left, and therefore no man had a right to raise a revenue from the pillage of the people.

Mr *Brownlow* said, that every thing hitherto had promised unanimity, and he wished it to be continued. The spirit of a short money-bill was to be considered, and not the means; many ways were obvious for easing the burthens of Government. Present scarcity acquired a little more care than last session. The military establishment might be reduced, and the striking off 4000 men might be supplied by so much from a brave and generous body of men, who voluntarily turned out in defence of their country. This was therefore no time for new taxes.

Mr *Grattan* very ably went over the Secretary's account of the revenue. He could not reconcile to himself the political doctrine of anticipating a debt, and providing in a six months money-bill for an arrear of two years. We were next to ease the burthens this country laboured under, and as the most effectual step towards that matter, the Secretary had proposed to raise 600,000 l. in the new way, though the old, which we viewed in so hard a light, did not come to more than 500,000 l. in two years, and we are now modestly asked 600,000 l. in a limited money-bill, with the addition of an unlimited loan. Our constitution looked for other measures, and it was dangerous at this time to exasperate the people. The worst uses might be made of this money if granted; as it might be applied to the demolition of our schemes of commerce, and overturning the constitution. This was making us go on, from year to year, approximating grants, and accumulating debts. The proposal was a fraud on the public, and should therefore be rejected.

Mr *Foster* endeavoured to shew the plan not contrary to the spirit of the short money-bill; and proved by accurate calculations, that a long money-bill would produce four times the arrear of the former. Should the money-bill expire, the revenue was unequal to the establishment. He confessed this country was unable to exist without some beneficial mode being struck out for it, and there was no man in that House more ready than he was to equalize the revenue to the ability of the country.

Mr *Parnell* adverted to the deplorable situation of this country, and compared the proceedings of the English towards us, to that experienced by the Americans, whom disloyalty drew from them to what loyalty could not. We were asked to borrow before we had incurred a debt, and taxes proposed before a provision was made for raising them. Let us negotiate with the English as friends, upon an equal footing, and not as dependents; not under the name of a despicable union, but with the union and dignity consistent with our separate legislature.

Mr *Yelverton* followed, in pointing out the impracticability of raising supplies where every means of furnishing them were unjustly torn from us by the English; and yet Administration was hardy enough to demand money from our wants, and extort from our beggary. We were left without a prospect, but what a delusive speech gave a distant hope of, and the remedy applied to heal our wounds if by adding to our disease. He then proceeded to refute the Minister's estimate, proving the short money-bill a bill of negociation, and not a vindictive one; and said he would vote against new taxes, and every attempt to provide for the arrear beyond the parliamentary period, which may be about nine months. We should not ask an alms of the English, and this was the time to insist upon our right.

The *Prime Serjeant* said, since he had no opportunity of giving council elsewhere, he would deliver his sentiments here. He stood in our address to the throne, that nothing but a *Free Trade* could keep us from ruin. Are we deliberating whether we shall contradict that address, and pull down that fabric which we are rearing for our future liberties and future commerce? Deciding the fate of the money-bill, decides all. What is the reason of any money-bill being introduced at the time of contention with tyranny and uncertainty of redress? Postpone all money matters till we know the result of our late applications. Willing, however, that the wheels of Government should not stand still, and no spring for dissention arise in that House, he proposed, that the old money-bills should be voted to continue, that the revenue may not stop until we knew the disposition of Ministers on the other side the water, and when a fortnight may bring that about, it would be imprudent to determine before that time. He thought it equally imprudent to grant payment of an arrear before we insisted upon a retrenchment of expences; money ought certainly to be provided for necessary matters; but not for granting or supporting persions. The taxes proposed can never answer. Before you know what your resources are to be, will you grant taxes? The revenue has evidently decreased, from our non-importation agreements; but it is curious to observe, that at the very time Government is become bankrupt for want of importation, it would annihilate the little that remains, by a new tax upon imports. Ministers may impose new taxes, which the poverty of the country renders ineffectual. England has a source of wealth from all quarters of the globe; the riches of every part of the commercial world pour in upon her, whilst we are cut from all, and like the unfortunate brothers of the Persian monarch, who have their eyes put out from their proximity to the throne, we are cruelly treated because we have been the best friends of England. In such an extremity, why not rather ease us of the drain of absentees, than seek to load us with new taxes. Every tax now must be a land-tax, for nothing else is left to bear the burthen. The whole amount of landed property is supposed to be three millions, out of which you pay one million, will the remainder bear taxation? To grant new taxes, when we are unable to pay the old, would be holding out a false appearance of wealth to Great Britain, who may suppose by such grants that you are able to discharge them; nay, it would be affecting a tinsel vanity, which would place this kingdom in a situation like Tom Errand in the Jubilee, covered with a lace coat, with scarce a shirt under it. Let us enjoy the means, and then our warmest endeavours shall be exerted for the support of Government. Therefore, the watch-word to this House will be, *To grant taxes when the Minister vists to proclaim a free trade.*

Mr *Fortescue* rose to inform the House, that though he had been last session abused in almost every public place, and every public paper, and the same licentious treatment extended to his family, yet, as among other sums, the Minister seemed to want 52,000 l. he could inform him where he could get that sum—it was by a tax on absentees. Owned, though he may commonly be deemed disorderly in his mode of addressing the House, yet, as he had the highest esteem for the ladies, as well as the volunteers of Ireland, he hoped, as that was half-night at the Castle, no debate in that House to-night should deprive that amiable sex of their entertainment.

Mr *Fitzgibbon* had too good an opinion of the penetration of that House, to suppose they would debar the dancing gentleman from attending his favourite fandangos; but thought the business too serious to be interrupted. He disapproved of the new mode of taxation, and, contrary to the general sentiment of the House, was against a short money-bill. He would not wish to vote for any money-bill until our fate was determined by the final declaration of England.

Mr *Toler* did not look upon a six months money-bill so universally adopted, an effectual panacea to remove our grievances. Was astonished at the proposal of the Treasury Bench to pile one ill upon another, and strike at the life of our last resources. We have been demanding relief, and guarding the intentions of England, but it was talking questions of a dead man—England will give us no answer. There is a dawn, however, opening for this country, a ray of hope which shines upon her patient sufferings; the cloud of oppression is passing away, and she is emerging from slavery. He hoped the Minister, who had hitherto maintained a happy reputation, was not going to blast his fame, by altering a conduct which had raised him in the esteem of this country—a country which could not acquiesce in new taxes before the evils which crushed it were removed. As the Right Hon. Baronet might plainly see how the House inclined, he may yet retain the general esteem by withdrawing his motion.

The Hon. *John Brown*, Mr *Dillon*, and Mr *Brasel*, spoke severally to the same purpose.

Mr *Curry* thought it would be wise in the Minister to go freely with that torrent he could not withstand. That same Minister who now applied to the House for new taxation, coincided with the House for a Free Trade, and has the modesty to make demands before that is granted. On his part he would consent to no measures which can put the people in the power of the Minister, and the Minister out of the power of the people. He recommended the drawing forth the constitutional strength, and prevent it from rusting, by giving it elasticity, and reject the insidious proposal of the Minister.

Mr *Coote* went over the same ground. He said the benefit of the navigation act was extended to this kingdom as well as England, but unjustly swallowed up in the power of the latter, who had turned her back upon wisdom, as well as on the liberality of a generous nation.

Mr *Foster* said, he rose to offer a mere impromptu of his own, to unite both sides of the House. Let no new taxes be provided for; but the arrear of 300,000 l. for which the credit of the House was pledged, be paid off, and every thing remain as at present until after the Christmas recess, by which time we may know the intentions of England.

Mr *Daly* made at present no objection to the proposal, but as it was of consequence, begged the consideration of the House might be indulged till to-morrow, that the opinions on both sides may be the more effectually reconciled.

Mr *Foster* assented, but as he spoke merely from his own opinion, he looked upon the loan duties abstracted from the present question.

Mr *Ogle* requested to know if the Minister concurred in opinion.

Mr *Daly*, Mr *Gardiner*, the *Prime Serjeant*, Mr *Yelverton*, the *Attorney General*, and Mr *Grattan*, held a long conversation, but threw out nothing new.

Sir *Richard Heron* rose, and begged to defer the further consideration of this matter, and his answer, till to-morrow.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, November 24.

After some petitions were presented, pursuant to the order of the day, the House was called over; when

Mr *Grattan* rose, and adverted to the debate of the proceeding day, and first he must again express his astonishment, that the Hon. Member's first proposal to this House should be of so extraordinary a nature, as to propose carrying down half a million of arrear in this time of distress, which was a measure never attempted to be introduced in a time of prosperity; by this means more secured for prompt payment than was sufficient to render Government independent of Parliament. His plan of new taxes was such, as must raise not only the indignation of that House, but that of the public. Most of the members of Administration seemed, indeed, to be assumed to adopt the measure. He was satisfied if the arrear was paid, we should be abandoned to combat the same misfortunes, which at present oppress us. He could form no idea, how a minister could be so inhuman as to demand a loan, and raise new taxes, when we are reduced to ruin. He should therefore move to resolve, "That at this time, it would be inexpedient to grant new taxes."

Sir *Richard Heron* said, the situation of Government was such, as required an immediate aid; Exchequer bills might be adopted as a mode, something must be done to support the establishment.

Sir *H. Cavendish* said, that as the committee of accounts had not yet reported, the resolution was premature, and could only tend to perplex the affairs of Government.

Mr *Yelverton* said, that after what passed in that House the first day of the session, it should be always prepared to reject every thing which carried the semblance of the Right Hon. Gentleman's proposition. It was a hasty and indigested one; not distinguishing what articles are to be taxed, but comprehending an indiscriminate tax, on what may tend to the most essential parts of the manufactures of this country. If it was wise only that was to be taxed, it should have no luxury or extravagance, or any thing else which would discountenance that foreign article, and render that wholesome product of this country, whisky, fashionable at the tables of the opulent. When we are in expectation of having our ports open to the West Indies, and other parts of the world, will you counteract the good England may intend us, by diverting her attention from giving us ample reprisals, by loading ourselves with fresh taxes, which she may acquiesce in our being able to bear. Six per cent. on all imported goods. [Here Mr. Heron rose to explain the tax, it was only six per cent. on the duty.]—Any way it is a tax, (continued Mr Yelverton) and may hurt the benefit to be received. He then proceeded to particularize many articles of importation which would be an injury to our manufacturer to tax, among which was hops and barilla ashes; the one would affect our brewaries, and the other the linen manufacture. Any additional duty, he said, must therefore be unwise and pernicious, and all new taxes an additional evil, until we are satisfied of our abilities for raising them. When our ports are open we will be found liberal, nay, munificent. Nay, when we have been grateful for the pitiful favours Great Britain has already so generously bestowed us, such as a bill for cloathing our troops, the liberty of turning our corn and potatoe lands into plantations of tobacco, to feed our poor with emetics, and other favours of the same complection; we have thanked them in Parliament for their gracious liberality. Such favours as those was offering insult to injury, particularly when received from the wanton hand of usurpation and insolence: It was driving us into the second stage of society, and accumulating on our own heads the supercilious reproach of our oppressors, that we were—a nation of blunderers.

Mr *M. Mason* said, that new taxes were absolutely necessary; that a duty of six per cent. on imported goods was very proper, and that upon exported raw hides, a national advantage.

The question was here called for, when

Mr *O'Hara* observed, that a member of Administration had yesterday said, that in his opinion Government ought to be content with 300,000 l. and the continuance of the usual duties, that in the mean time it was in the power of England to enable us to accomplish all their wishes; even a tax upon the wool we might be suffered to export, would tend to that purpose.

Serjeant *Carleton* said, that acceding to the resolution as it now stands, would be of the worst consequence, as it was calculated to overturn the whole system of supply during the remainder of the session. He said, if this kingdom was restricted by the former narrow policy of Great Britain, we had now the people of a more enlightened period to remove it; but to suffer that resolution to pass that night that House, would be a total annihilation of the revenues of the country.

Mr *Meade Ogle* said, he was surprised that the idea of new taxes should be still supported; and declared he would vote against them.

Mr *Daly* declared himself against the new taxes; and said, if we were to grant any during this session, we should reserve our resolutions on that head, for the accomplishment of our prospects.

Mr *Brownlow* followed Mr Daly, and said, that a faithful adherence to the national interest would determine its welfare hereafter.

Mr *Foster* would not make the proposal he did yesterday, if he did not think some other mode could be adopted more agreeable to the sense of the House. He did not rise, therefore, to oppose the resolution, for when the question should be put, he would vote for it; but he begged leave to observe, that Government could not exist except the arrear was provided for, and 300,000 l. granted towards that purpose.

Mr *Conolly* begged of gentlemen not to be too hasty in their resolution. Expedients may be devised to reconcile all parties, without injury to the country. It is true this is an important era; a free trade was necessary, but it was not so great a boon as we imagined. Has the present government embezzled the public money? No. Have they pursued any measures that revolt against the constitution? Certainly no. They have been œconomical in every department of the State, they deserved the thanks of the nation, and the confidence of the House, and they stand under your protection. They cannot be paid by new taxes, and to suffer the establishment to exist you must give them a vote of credit. A retrenchment of your establishment and pensions must contribute to repay the money, and a vote of credit will be the best means of pointing out your inability to make future provisions, conscious of which England must grant the means to support Government, the most see it necessary to grant a free trade to maintain her own footing here. For himself, he should only say, he stood there unconnected, ready to resolve, to second, or to die for every motion which could tend to the service of his country.

Mr *Ponsonby* said, that we could vote no taxes, without an alteration being first made in the laws of both countries. When Great Britain thought proper to deal candidly by us, we should then accede to their reasonable wishes. He thought the present government of this kingdom very œconomical, they had his thanks, and deserved his confidence. That mode was certainly the happiest, which could heal the differences between both countries, and he looked upon every turbulent man, who attempted to sow dissention between both, as an enemy to Ireland.

Sir *H. Cavendish* observed, that, as a Right Hon. Gentleman had mentioned, if the people of both nations understood one another, they should have no differences: He thought it his duty, as a friend, to remove the notion we were strongly possessed of, in respect to a free trade. He said, it was not in the power of Great Britain to grant it: She had not one of her own. We should meet the English in sentiment; and they are not honest friends of Ireland who would decline so favourable an attainment. [Here he was interrupted by the extraordinary degree of coughing which was rallied; and after making a few attempts to speak, sat down.]

The Right Hon *Henry Flood* looked upon it as the interest of every man, as well as the general interest, to employ every means which can prevent a rupture between both kingdoms. What passed yesterday decides this matter, and he should himself vote against any new mode of taxation; but he could not help observing, that the resolution, as it then stood, might be interpreted in a hostile sense, on the other side the water, at the very time that we expect every relaxation from them. He wanted the resolution to be more explicit, that it should be known whether to be considered in a temporary light, until our wishes were accomplished, or a resolution to be adhered to, during the whole period of the session.

Mr *Grattan* said, he did not mean it in the latter sense; and, if the Right Hon. Gentleman thought it best, the worst circumstances might be substituted for the word *time*.

Mr *Flood* said, if the House considered it in a temporary light, he had no further objection; but he thought the object of retrenchment, and the tax on absentees, suggested in the course of debate, though he was himself of the same opinion, might, during the pending of our present contention, serve to make a powerful party against our interests in the British Parliament.

The *Attorney General* felt himself in a painful predicament. He found it a difficult task to oppose the sentiments of even a relation of the present chief governor, who had lately thrown out the purport of a plan, which he thought best to the present occasion. He said he was a plain man, and always looked before him. It was his business to endeavour to shew, that the present measures of the Lord Lieutenant were for the benefit of this country. The resolution now moved for, seemed certainly calculated to distress gentlemen. Their country, in common with Great Britain, had every thing to fear from a foreign enemy; we were therefore to look to every mode which could be adopted for our defence. It marked a suspicion of hostility in us to approve of every measure hitherto pursued by the Government here; and, at the same time, refuse to coincide with them in proper means to provide for the common safety. Great Britain, for her own sake, must, in his opinion, grant such a liberal indulgence of trade, as must secure to the settled

a of this kingdom; for her own sake she must support us. We are conscious we are asking too much, and are taking such measures as if we were sure of a refusal. Common sense must point out, that it is upon a supposition that we will accede to her will, that Great Britain is proceeding to relieve us; candour, as well as policy, therefore, requires our mutual benefits should be considered. It is evident, there is a great arrear—and it must be provided for. Surely, if Government borrows money for the establishment, it is not on their own, but the faith of Parliament it is lent in: it is but common honesty in Parliament to discharge its own arrear. He thought, for his part, the new taxes necessary, and should vote against the resolution.

Mr *Conolly* said, the Right Honourable Gentleman had asserted, that we must get a free trade from Great Britain; he voted on that principle, and should be glad to follow his example.

The *Attorney General* said, he spoke not officially, but merely from his own opinion. He thought from the principles of common sense, that England must grant a freedom of commerce.

Mr *Conolly* asserted, that we were not to look to England for any principles of common sense, it was the want of those principles of common sense which brought Great Britain and this little kingdom into ruin—involved the empire in its present deplorable situation.

Mr *Forbes* affirmed, that we had nothing to expect from the Ministry of England, but a repetition of that unprincipled duplicity which had lost them America. He attended all the last session of Parliament in England, during the first week of which, letters were written by the runners of Ministry in England to all the trading towns who petitioned against our trade, assuring the petitioners that it was determined, that Ireland should receive no indulgence. Forewarned thus of the unfeeling treachery of the English Ministry, we should hold the security we possess in our hands, and not trust to the wisdom or honesty of men who already ruined the empire.

Mr *Waller* attempted to give a flat contradiction to the last Member's character of the Ministry, by asserting, that the English Secretary, previous to the relief intended this kingdom, had wrote to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to know the real situation of Ireland.

Mr *Forbes* insisted, notwithstanding the authority advanced by a gentleman in the secrets of Administration, that the English Ministry held us in contempt; as an instance of which, when the address from the Irish was presented, the Lord Chamberlain ordered that it should lie with the other papers to be inspected in common by the King, and would not suffer it to receive any distinguished preference. Can the advocate for the English Ministry forget, that at that very hour that France was hostilely armed against us, in favour of America, the English Ministry gave every assurance to Parliament of the friendly intentions of France. If there were men in this House who avowed themselves the delegates of an English Ministry, they should be congratulated on their humility in confessing themselves the dependents of men who are the detestation of the British dominions, and the ridicule of all Europe.

Col. *Barton* pointed out in very forcible terms, the impropriety of proposing new taxes in such a time of manifold distress. By the returns of the hearth money collection, above fifteen hundred thousand inhabitants of this kingdom were scarcely able to pay two shillings a-year, and in a state of beggary; let this immense number of paupers be put in the way of earning bread, and this kingdom may be able to gain sufficient wealth to bear a sufficient weight of taxes.

Mr *Gardiner* went through the estimates of Government, and proved that Ministry could, at the present, want no more than 24,000 l. which might be granted without affecting the present resolution. We should certainly support public credit; the loans were made to Parliament, and not to Government. He should, however, oppose every idea of new taxes.

Mr *Sheffington*, Mr *Kearney*, Mr *Holmes*, and the Hon. *J Browne*, spoke against new taxes.

The *Provost* said. This is an unfortunate time to be sick; but it is a time, when sick men should leave their chambers and their beds, to avow their opinions for the public service; that his had been in favour of new taxes; that no man, in either kingdom, would go greater lengths in support of his Majesty's Government than himself; but, that an offer had been made of a vote of credit for 300,000 l. which he considered as much more useful to Government than the taxes intended to be proffered: that these, for six months, from the 25th of December next, would amount, at the most, to but 20,000 l. and would probably not produce so much; but, the 300,000 l. would be an immediate assistance to Government: that it would also be more advantageous to the kingdom, because, it would give the most decisive evidence of its distressed and impoverished state, but the grant of new taxes, however ineffectual, would give a delusive appearance of wealth and ability, and would be inconsistent with the unanimous resolution of this House, and also with the declaration of the Lords and Commons of Great Britain, which state, in the strongest terms, the distressed and impoverished condition of this country: that he would, therefore, at present, vote against them; but hoped, that the period was not distant, when a new spring would be given to the credit of this kingdom, by its obtaining effectual redress from those evils, which had reduced it to its present melancholy situation.

The Provost also declared, in the clearest manner, that he was for a money-bill of no longer duration than six months, whether it granted additional or loan duties.

Sir *R. Heron* said, he must urge the measure, and hope for the support of the House.

The question being now put, and the House having divided, there appeared,

For the question,	170	Majority	123
Against it,	47		

Tellers for the ayes, Lord Westport and Mr Grattan.
Tellers for the noes, Sir J. Browne, Bart. and Mr Waller.
Mr Monk Mason presented the accounts. Ordered to be reported to-morrow.—Adjourned.

From LEWIS's NEW-YORK MERCURY.

Boston, Sept. 13. Last Monday arrived safe into port the Continental ships Dean and Boston, commanded by Samuel Nicholson, and Samuel Tucker, Esqrs. from a successful cruize; they brought in with them and have landed 250 prisoners, amongst whom were Lieut. Colonel Duncan Macpherson, of the 73d regiment, Major Gardner of the 16th, his wife and family; Captain David Ross, 73d; Captain James, of the navy; Mr Robertson, purser of the Swift; Powel and Ashley, masters in the navy; passengers on board Lord Sandwich packet, mounting 16 guns, which sailed from New-York the 30th of June, 1779, for Falmouth; Captains Hill and Wardlow, of the navy, with several warrant and petty officers, who were taken in the Thorn British sloop of war, of 16 guns, copper bottom, and only nine months old, from Portsmouth to New-York, with despatches, informing of a Spanish war; which ships they brought into port. They have taken during their cruize, the ship Earl of Glencairn, mounting 20 guns, with a cargo of dry goods, the invoice of which amounts to 40,000 l. Sterling, besides 400 barrels of provisions, and 50 puncheons of rum; the Brigantine Venture, from Madeira to New-York, with 150 pipes of Madeira wine, which is also safely arrived; and four privateers from New-York, which was carried into Philadelphia. Having weakened their ships by manning their prizes, and having so many prisoners on board, they found it necessary to return into port. From the Glencairn was thrown overboard a box containing a complete set of types, and three reams of paper, with Isinglass and silk mixed, for counterfeiting the Continental Currency, which was afterwards taken up by Capt. Nicholson. The printer who was to counterfeit the same is likewise taken in the above ship.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

Newhaven, Sept. 22. We have received the following intelligence, viz. a requisition having been made to Gen. De Lancey, of Long Island militia, to furnish 500 men, to parade with their blankets on the 23d ult. to march for Brooklyn, to be employed in repairing and constructing new works there, 250 of which were to be from the county of Suffolk, who where also to furnish, and send to the magazine at Brooklyn, the following articles, viz. 5000 fascines, nine feet long, and stripped of leaves; 25,000 pickets, from three to four feet long; 5000 fraisings or stockades, from nine to ten feet long, from six to eight inches thick; 5000 railing of six or four feet. The inhabitants having refused to comply, the following letter was sent to Gen. De Lancey, viz.

"SIR, *New-York, 26th August*, 1779.

"I have laid before the Commander in Chief your letter, with your inclosure, stating the refusal of the inhabitants of Suffolk county, to take share in the public works at Brooklyn, you will please to signify to that county, by sending thither copies of this letter, that if the requisitions of men and materials for the purpose above mentioned, is not immediately complied with, a detachment of troops will be immediately sent into that district, and every person who shall have refused to contribute his assistance towards a work, in which the King's service and the interest of the loyal inhabitants are so eminently blended, shall be turned, without distinction, out of Long-Island, and their farms will be all for the support of those who have suffered for real attachment to government. (Signed by)

"RAWDON, Adj. Gen."

Basseterre, Sept. 22. Yesterday was sent in here by his Majesty's frigate Boreas, Charles Thompson, commander, the La Cumfas, a French letter of marque, of 20 carriage guns, and 159 men, after an engagement of an hour and a quarter, in which the French ship had 20 men killed, and the Boreas four, besides wounded; she was bound from Martinique to Old France.

We hear that two French frigates have taken a Dutch 40 gun ship off Curacoa.

New-York, Sept. 8. Last Saturday was married by the Rev. Dr Inglis, Miss Philips, eldest daughter of Frederick Philips, Esq; to the Hon. Lionel Smythe, son and heir of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Strangford, and Captain of the light infantry in the regiment of Royal Welch Fusileers.

New-York, Sept. 25. By the latest intelligence from the rebel lines, we are informed, that Mr Washington was moving back towards Morris-Town. The Carolina brigade was ordered to Georgia, and Major Lee's horse to Sussex county in New-York.

New-York, Sept. 29. On the 4th inst. died, in his 38th year, Mr William Henry Drayton, one of the Delegates from South-Carolina.

New-York Oct. 8. We hear that Mr George Washington, Chief of the American Calmucks, has advanced with his herd of freebooters to a mountain, supposed to be the Dundee barrack, near the British fort at Stoney-point, to the summet of which they have, with infinite toil, dragged some pieces of cannon, with a view to commence offensive war.

Chatham, Oct. 5. His Excellency John Jay, Esq; late President of Congress, is appointed Plenipotentiary to the court of Spain, in the room of Arthur Lee, Esq; recalled; and —— Carmichael, Esq; Secretary to the commission.

On Sunday passed through Morris-Town, on his way to Boston, where he intends to embark for France, his Excellency Monsieur Gerrard, Ambassador from the Court of France to these United States, and his suite. He was accompanied by Silas Deane, Esq.

From the London Papers, Dec. 2.

LONDON.

On Tuesday night there was a Council held at Lord Hillsborough's office on the state of affairs in Ireland, which did not break up till near twelve o'clock; and yesterday another Council was held at the above office on the foresaid subject, which broke up at two, when his Lordship waited on the King at St James's with the result of the above Councils.

Yesterday Lord Onslow kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed Treasurer of the Household in the room of the Earl of Carlisle.

The same day Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. kissed his Majesty's hand, on being appointed Comptroller of his Majesty's household, in the room of Lord Onslow.

Yesterday Sir Richard Worsley was sworn in one of his Majesty's Privy Council.

It was confidently talked of in the city yesterday, that Admiral Barrington had accepted the command of the fleet in the Leeward Islands, and that Admiral Rodney was to succeed Admiral Parker on the Jamaica station.

There are private letters in town from Sir George Collier, in which it is said, that no accounts whatever had been heard in America of Count d'Estaing since his sailing from the coast of Carolina, near Charlestown. Neither has any thing been heard of him in the West-Indies since his departure from Martinico. Sir George Collier, from these circumstances, and the extreme tempestuousness of the weather with which he was forced to contend, concludes, that if we have heard nothing of him in Europe, it is more probable that, while friends and enemies are almost equally anxious to know his fate, he lies buried in the ocean.

It was yesterday confidently asserted, that advice was received of most of the transports having foundered at sea, with the 2000 troops hich embarked lately from Rhode-Island, &c. for Quebec; but we hope there is no foundation for this alarming report.

This morning some dispatches arrived at the Admiralty-office from Admiral Parker, which were brought by a sloop of war arrived at Greenock.

From the impoverished state of America, the dissentions subsisting amongst the people, and their general abhorrence of the league entered into by Congress with the perfidious House of Bourbon, there is some reason to believe a report that Sir George Collier and Colonel Steuart have actually brought over proposals for a plan of accommodation between the colonies and the mother-country.

Letters received yesterday in town from France mention the great anxiety which that Court and city are in, on account of Mr D'Estaing, no news of him having been received since the storm; the people tremble for the fate of a hero who is the very epitome of Gallic faith.

The Spanish advice fly-boat that was taken by one of the New York privateers, had 8 chests of instructions and other dispatches of importance on board, all of which were secured by the British Captain sailing in company with the fly-boat for a whole day under American colours, and being invited on board the Spaniard to spend the evening, when he immediately informed him, that he must instantly surrender up his ship, or suffer her to be sent to the bottom. An attempt was made to throw the papers overboard, but it was prevented by the fortitude and address of the Captain of the privateer. They contain the most important intelligence of every kind respecting American matters; amongst which they comprehend the whole system of Count d'Estaing's intended operations; and what is matter of no small surprise to our Ministers, the name of every friend to the British Government throughout the rebel colonies, with his rank, &c. was there particularly and fully registered.

The large ship said to be lost on the coast of Newfoundland, must be the old Buckingham man of war, which had been converted into a store-ship, and was upon that station.

It will be satisfaction to the friends and relations of that ingenious philosopher and adventurous seaman, Capt. Cook, to be assured that we have the best authority to say, that he is safely arrived in the river of Canton, in China, in perfect health, three days before the Danish ship who brings the intelligence left that place, and that he would soon sail for Europe.

We have the pleasure to assure the public, from undoubted authority, that the report of the gallant Sir James Wallace being taken in the Experiment man of war, is totally void of foundation.—*Morn Post.*

Yesterday, Lord Grantham was presented at the Levee, and kissed his Majesty's hand, on being appointed Chief Justice in Eyre, North of Trent, vacant by the death of the late Lord Lyttleton.

Lord S——— acquainted a great Assembly last night, That, exclusive of the alarming armed force now in Ireland, he had learnt from various letters from thence, that suits were about to be agitated before juries, in the Courts there, in which the authority of the British P———t was challenged and denied; that Ireland already had begun an independent commerce with America; that ships had been sent from the northern parts of Ireland with linen directly to America, with the privity of Congress; that there could be no doubt that the American agent at Paris, Dr Franklin, had full powers to treat with them; and (upon some token of disbelief from the Lords in office) he added, the trade had begun; a treaty might not yet be made, that was a subsequent consideration; a treaty would follow of course, it would make itself.

Yesterday a Court of Aldermen was held, principally for the purpose of declaring Mr Wilkes duly elected Chamberlain, and to receive his proposal of securities; when Mr Wilkes proposed George Hayley and J. Sawbridge, Esqrs. Aldermen, Thomas Scott, Esq. and Rene Payne, Esq. to be sureties in the penalty of 40,000 l. for the due performance of the office of Chamberlain, which the Court unanimously approved of.

On Saturday evening died, at a quarter past eleven, at his seat called Pitt-place, Epsom, the Right Hon. Thomas Lyttleton, Lord Lyttleton, Baron of Frankley, a Member of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy-Council, Chief Justice in Eyre of his Majesty's Forests north of Trent; High Steward of Bewdly, &c. His Lordship was born Jan. 30. 1744, and succeeded his father, George, Lord Lyttleton, Aug. 22. 1773. He took his seat in Parliament the succeeding Session, and has been distinguished as a very able, correct, and eloquent speaker. He married June 26. 1772, Apphia, daughter of Broome Witts, Esq; of Chipping-Norton in Oxfordshire, and widow of Joseph Peach, Esq; late Governor of Calcutta in the East-Indies, but dying without issue, the title is extinct.

Lord Lyttleton dined with a good deal of company on Saturday last, and was carried off by a fit.

The present representative of the ancient and noble family of Lyttelton, is, the Right Hon. William-Henry Lyttelton (sixth son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart. deceased, and uncle to the late Thomas Lord Lyttelton), created a Peer of Ireland, July 21. 1776, by the title of Lord Westcote of Balamartes in the county of Longford. His Lordship is a Member of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and Member of Parliament for Bewedly, for which borough he has been returned three times, viz. In 1768, on the death of William Bowles, Esq; and at the General Elections in 1754, and 1774. By his first lady, he has issue two sons, George and Charles-Adam.

Strange and extravagant as the story may appear, it is confidently circulated in conversation at the west-end of the town, that the late Lord Lyttelton dreamt last Wednesday night, that a beautiful woman, dressed all in white with a bird on her hand, appeared to him, and bid him take care of his affairs, for that he had not three days to live. This dream his Lordship is reported to have related at his breakfast table when he rose on Thursday morning.

The death of a Noble Lord, lately deceased, is attributed to an over-dose of the same medicine which brought a certain General to his grave some years ago.

Yesterday, at Guildhall, No. 9035, was drawn a prize of 1000 l.

No. 40,117, 6660, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 1920, 26,076, 1596, 10,332, 35,349, 36,308, 33,967, 45,131, 25,428, 7735, 2112, 45,542, 45,989.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 42,123, was drawn a prize of 2000 l.

No. 22,766, 23,392, 7992, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 20,049, 24,141, 46,971, 2731, 32,912, 28,772, 3443, 19,653, 48,522.

To prevent all misrepresentations of what passed on Monday morning between Mr Fox and Mr Adam, you have our authority to publish the following account.

In consequence of a previous misunderstanding they met, according to agreement, at eight o'clock in the morning. After the ground was measured out, at the distance of fourteen paces, Mr Adam desired Mr Fox to fire, to which Mr Fox replied, "Sir, I have no quarrel with you; do you fire." Mr Adam then fired, and wounded Mr Fox, which we believe was not at all perceived by Mr Adam, as it was not distinctly seen by either of ourselves. Mr Fox fired without effect. We then interfered, asking Mr Adam if he was satisfied? Mr Adam replied, "Will Mr Fox declare he meant no personal attack upon my character?" Upon which Mr Fox said, this was no place for apologies, and desired him to go on. Mr Adam fired his second pistol without effect. Mr Fox fired his remaining pistol in the air,

and then saying, as the affair was ended, he had no difficulty in declaring he meant no more personal affront to Mr Adam, than he did to either of the other gentlemen present. Mr Adam replied, "Sir, you have behaved like a man of honour." Mr Fox then mentioned, that he believed himself wounded, and, upon opening his waistcoat, it was found he was so, but, to all appearance, slightly. The parties then separated; and Mr Fox's wound was, on examination, found not likely to produce any dangerous consequence.

RICHARD FITZPATRICK.
T. MACKENZIE HUMBERSTON.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 3.

"This day the Hampshire Election Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons, and passed.

"This day the House of Commons, in a Committee on the bill for securing and detaining persons suspected of High Treason in America, went through the same, made an amendment thereto, and the report is ordered to be received to-morrow.

"This day the order of the day was read in the House of Commons, for taking into consideration the report of the resolution come to in the Committee of Supply, relative to the vote of seamen. It was moved to recommit the resolution, in order to vote an additional number of seamen, to the amount of 15,000, and to reduce part of the land forces. This brought on a debate, which ended in a division; for the recommitment 29, against it 63. The resolution was afterwards read and agreed to.

"Lord George Gordon did not make his motion this day in the House of Commons, as was expected.

"To-morrow the House of Commons will be put into a Committee of Supply, in order to vote a land-tax for the year ensuing.

"Lord Ossory has given notice for a motion on Monday next, in the House of Commons, and on Wednesday the land forces will be voted.

"It was reported this day, that Congress, having got certain private intimation of several leading gentlemen in Virginia intending a defection, sent orders to their Governor there to put them in prison, which was immediately performed.

"Orders are gone down to Portsmouth for ten sail of the line to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's warning, to sail for the West Indies; they are to take under their convoy transports with 10,000 troops, in order to attack the French sugar islands.

"A ship is arrived in the river, in sixteen days from Lisbon, who brings advice, that the English merchantmen, under convoy of the Chatham of 50 guns, and some other men of war, were to sail from the Tagus the 1st of December, and that they expected to meet more ships to reinforce them at sea."

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD's, *December 2.*

The Spitfire privateer, Captain White, foundered in a gale of wind, and all her crew, consisting of 120 men, perished.

The Pomona privateer of New York, is taken by the Rebels, and carried into Philadelphia.

The St Antonio brigantine, a Spanish prize, laden with hydes, &c. taken by the Portsmouth privateer, is arrived at Penzance. The captors have taken out of the above prize 3520 dollars.

The Elisabeth, Bromfield, from Newfoundland to a market, is taken, and carried into Boston.

The Chance, Liddle, from St Lucia to New York, is taken by the Lively privateer, and carried into Stannington.

Thursday last, Lord George Gordon gave notice in the House of Commons, that, on a future day he would, as President of all the Protestant Associations, move for a Repeal of all the laws lately made in favour of Popery.

Died, at Groningen, on the 22d October last, Lady Haulkertoun, widow of the deceased William Lord Haulkertoun.

Mr William Monerieff writer in Edinburgh, died here Friday last.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, Dec. 4.

"Wednesday, in a hard gale at N. E. the Hope, Melvin, and the Royal Oak, Rebing, both of this port, the former from Memel with timber, and the latter from Gottenburgh with iron and dales, in coming into the harbour, were drove on the Herd Sand. The crews were fortunately saved, as are the cargoes; and it is hoped the ships will both be got off.

"Yesterday morning about six o'clock a most violent gale of wind sprung up from the west, and continued about three hours, during which bricks were blown off a number of chimnies, and several houses suffered in their roofs, particularly one in Pilgrim-street, which, by the fall of a stack of chimnies, broke through the roof and garret floor, but fortunately no person was hurt. About 60 yards of new brick garden wall, three yards high, near the Shield-field, was also blown down."

Leith Shipping.

ARRIVED,

Ships.	*Belonging to.*	*Masters.*	*Whence.*	*Cargo.*
Peggy,	Dundee,	Scott,	Dunlyce,	goods.
Belcome,	Kinghorn,	Baxter,	Kirkcaldy,	spirits.
E. Dunmore,	Glasgow,	Bain,	Canal,	balaft.
Peggy,	Kincardine,	Primrose,	Alloa,	whisky.
Unity,	Newcastle,	Bruce,	Memel,	fir.

And some vessels with coals.

SAILED,

Ships.	*Belonging to.*	*Masters.*	*For.*	*Cargo.*
Ann & Mary,	Leith,	Stedman,	Berwick,	iron.
Nelly,	Leith,	Tulloch,	Bo-ness,	goods.
Success,	ditto,	Ferrier,	ditto,	ditto.

Wind, W.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

	Ships.	*Masters.*	*Whence.*	*Cargo.*
Nov. 29.	Crawford,	Morrison,	Dublin,	goods.
	Susannah,	Wilson,	Liverpool,	ditto.
	Endeavour,	Kenn,	ditto,	ditto.
	Molly,	Marquis,	Eddale,	flates.
	Friends,	Stewart,	Quebec,	goods,
Dec. 1.	Betty,	Baird,	New York,	balaft.

SAILED,

Ships.	*Masters.*	*For.*	*Cargo.*
Clementina,	Maccreight,	New York,	goods.

STOLEN or STRAYED,

In the night betwixt Wednesday the 1st and Thursday the 2d current, from a plot of grass-ground in Lady Nicolson's Park, contiguous to Mr Davie's work-house,

A HIGHLAND STOT, brander coloured, with a piece of the skin of the under part of his neck cut and hanging downwards, whereby he is easily distinguished. Any person who has found said stot, and will give information of him at the Sheriff-clerk's Office in Edinburgh, will be rewarded for their trouble. But in case, after this intimation, the said stot is detained, without notice being given as above, the person in whose custody he shall be found, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour.

PRICES of GRAIN at HADDINGTON, *Dec 3.*

	First.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	14s. 9d.	13s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Barley,	10s. 3d.	9s. 6d.	8s. 3d.
Oats,	9s. 3d.	8s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Peafe,	8s. 0d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.

To-Morrow Morning at nine o'clock will be published,
By WILLIAM CREECH,
THE MIRROR, No. LXI.
And continued as formerly every TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

Subscriptions, and communications from Correspondents, are received by WILLIAM CREECH.

At WM CREECH's Shop may be had, just published,

1. Hutchison's History of Northumberland, 2 vols. 4to, with plates.
2. The Bishop of Ossory's Harmony of the Gospels.
3. Millot's Elements of Ancient and Modern History, 5 vols. 8vo.
4. Dr Hume's Clinical Experiments and Histories, 8vo.
5. Smellie's Midwifery, 3 vols. 8vo. new edition, with plates.
6. Taylor and Skinner's Roads of Scotland, bound in a neat portable form.
7. The Ladies Memorandum-Book for 1780.

St CECILIA's HALL.

THE Governor and Directors of the Musical Society, having kindly granted Mrs MARCHETTI a Concert-Night, the same will be performed at St Cecilia's Hall, on Wednesday the 8th of December curt.; when Mrs Marchetti will sing several Scots Airs, and a Song with a Violin Obligato, by Mr Puppo. Mr Tenducci will likewise sing some Scots Songs, and a new Duet by him and Mrs Marchetti; with a Clarinet Concerto, by Mr Barnard, &c. &c.

Tickets to be had of Mrs Marchetti, at Mr Stewart's, Gavin Loch's and, Lawn-market; at Balfour's Coffeehouse; and at the Music-shop.

MUSIC and LANGUAGES.

MRS BOTTARELLI (late of Hanover-Square Concert, London) begs leave to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, That she teaches Ladies SINGING, after the most approved Italian method.

Mr BOTTARELLI continues to teach FRENCH and ITALIAN, and has some leisure hours to spare.

Messages directed to them in Skinner's close, will be duly attended to.

SILKS, &c.

AT the Warehouse, first shop below the Advocates Close, on Wednesday the 8th inst. will be opened for sale, at and below prime cost, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILKS; also, variety of VELVETS, Embroidered and Tamboured VESTS for Gentlemen, &c. &c.

MRS PORTER, from England, Widow of Mr William Porter, late Surgeon to the Inniskilling regiment of Dragoons, begs leave to acquaint her friends and the public, That she has removed from Buccleugh Street, and entered upon a convenient house in the Surgeon's Area in the High School Yards, an airy and pleasant situation, in which she means to accommodate Students of Physic, and other Gentlemen, with LODGING and BOARDING, on reasonable terms.

She hopes for the patronage of those who have already honoured her with their friendship; and will make it her study to merit the countenance and recommendation of them and this public in general.

EDIN. DEC. 6. 1779.

A SALE, AT AND BELOW PRIME COST.

MR PETER, at her Warehouse, Bridge-street, *is selling off, at and below prime cost,* her *whole* new, elegant, and fashionable assortment of Figured, Plain, Black and Coloured Sattins, Modes, Persians, Sarcenets; Black, Blond, and Thread Laces; Ribbons; Gauzes; Tiffanies; Cranes; Flowers; Feathers; Gimps; Fringes; Patent Net, and Buttons: A great variety of Scotch and *Irish Linen*, Cambrick; Long Lawn; Plain, Figured, Checked, Stripped and *Worked* Muslins and Lawn; Manchester Cottons; Dimities; Marseilles Quiltings; Barcelona, Silk, Cotton, Printed Lawn and Cambric Handkerchiefs; Sattin, Persian, and Stuff Quilted Petticoats; Silk and Cotton Stockings; Linen and Leather Gloves and Mitts; Ladies and Boys Beaver Hats; Gold and Tissued Belts, Cords, and Tassels; Bombazeens; Norwich Crapes; Calimancos; Durants; and Tammies; With a great variety of articles in the Haberdashery and Millinery way, too tedious to enumerate, all of which are of the best qualities, and peculiarly adapted for the winter season.

N. B. Mens Shirts, Stocks, Cravats, and Ruffles of all kinds, ready made.

WANTED,
For the Privateer Ship BELLONA, lying at Port-Glasgow, and mounting 26 carriage guns,

AN INTERPRETER, who can speak the French, Spanish, and Dutch Languages. Any person thus qualified will meet with proper encouragement, and may immediately apply to William Cunninghame, Glasgow, as the Bellona will sail soon.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED to BORROW upon the most undoubted personal or heritable security, any sum from 2000 l. to 2500 l. Sterling.—For further particulars, enquire at the Publisher of this paper.

AS the Managers of George Watson's Hospital find, That it is of great importance to that charitable Foundation to have a well-qualified House-governor, they hereby give information, that that office will immediately be given to a person well recommended and qualified in terms of the statutes. The present salary is 25 l. Sterling yearly, with proper lodging, and entertainment in the house; but, as they are not limited as to the sum, the Managers have resolved to give ample encouragement to any person well qualified to fill the office;—and desire such as offer themselves for it to apply to William Galloway, treasurer of the Hospital, at his shop, Luckenbooths, who will inform of other particulars.

N. B. None need to apply but such as are unmarried, and above forty years of age.

A STEWARD and a PORTER are also WANTED for the house. The porter must have been bred a tailor, that he may be able to mend the boys clothes.——Apply as above.

WHEREAS ROBERT BROUN Merchant Linton, has given up business in favours of his brother ALEXANDER BROUN. This, therefore, desires, that those who are indebted to him would, as soon as possible, make payment of their respective accounts to ALEXANDER BROUN, who is fully empowered to receive and discharge the same.

As the business is still carried on, in the same way as formerly, by Alexander Broun, those who please to favour him with their commands, may depend upon being served on the most reasonable terms.

DAMAGED CODILLIA and MATTS.

For account of the Underwriters on the Squirrel's cargo, John Smith, master, from Riga,

TO be sold, by public roup, on Friday being the 10th December, at 12 o'clock, a quantity of Damaged Riga Codillia, and Bats Matts, as they presently lie in the warehouse of John Maclean at the Sands of Leith.

The goods, articles of roup, and conditions of sale will be shown by John Maclean, Broad Wynd, Leith.

INN TO LET.

TO be LET, for such a number of years as shall be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday next, The well frequented Inn called THE CROOK, situated on the great road leading from Edinburgh to Moffat, with the ground belonging thereto, as lately possessed by George Black, deceased, and now by John Williamson.

Such persons as incline to become tenant, will give in their proposals to John Tait writer to the signet, call-end of Prince's Street, Edinburgh, on or before the 15th January next, at one of which proposals will be made public, excepting the highest offer.

SALE of CABINET WORK,

To begin on Wednesday, December 8. 1779,

At the large Ware-room, head of Chessels's Court, Canongate, (Lately possessed by Mr MILLO THOMAS China Merchant)

CONSISTING of an elegant Assortment of all kinds of Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Desks, Drawers, and Bed-steads; with a large assortment of Looking Glasses of different sizes, &c. &c.

This Sale is well worth the public attention, every article being of the best quality, and charged on the most reasonable terms; and as they are to be sold for ready money only, the price is affixed to each article, to prevent mistakes.

N. B. Attendance from ten o'clock forenoon to four afternoon.

EAST-INDIA REPOSITORY.

JUST arrived from London, at STEPHENSON'S EAST-INDIA REPOSITORY, a large and fresh Assortment of MUSLINS, SILKS, and CHINTZ, which will be sold, wholesale and retail, cheaper by 10 per cent. than ever sold in Scotland before, in their original and commodious warerooms, fitted up for this purpose, head of Jack's close, Canongate, nearly opposite to St John's street.

Time of sale from 10 o'clock forenoon till 8 in the evening.

NOTA. Eight hundred pieces India Muslins of all sorts; two hundred pieces real Silk Grograms, and double Allapines; great variety of Chintz, and Shaul Handkerchiefs; also a large assortment of Ladies Shoes; sprigged and spangled; great variety of Tambour Aprons, Handkerchiefs, and Ruffles, all in suits.

MEETING of CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of ROBERT KENNEDY of Prymose, Esq; are desired to meet by themselves, or their properly authorised, upon Tuesday the 4th day of January next, at twelve o'clock noon, in the house of John M'Kenzie innkeeper in Ayr; when a trust-deed executed by Mr Kennedy, with a state of his affairs, will be laid before the creditors.

And the whole creditors are requested to send notes of the debts due to them by Mr Kennedy, to Yair Hawthorn writer in Edinburgh, on or before the 14th day of December inst. that a state of the debts may be also prepared to lay before the meeting.

MEETING OF JOHN MASON's CREDITORS.

A MEETING of the Creditors of the deceased JOHN MASON of Raderny is to be held, upon Friday first, in the house of William Anderson vintner in Collessie, at eleven o'clock forenoon. As matters of importance are then to be laid before them, it is intreated, that all the Creditors will attend, or persons properly authorised to act for them.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Trust Estate of DAVID MATTHIESON wright in Portsburgh having been some time ago sold, such of the Creditors of the said David Matthieson as have not produced their grounds of debt are desired immediately to lodge the same in the hands of Alexander Cuningham writer, Weft Bow, the Trustee. And notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the said David Matthieson, in terms of the trust-disposition, that a state of the funds, with a scheme of division of the free balance thereof among the creditors lists in the hands of the said Alexander Cuningham, where all concerned may see the same any time betwixt and the 19th December current, certifying the Creditors, that if they fail, betwixt and the said 19th December current, to lodge their grounds of debt and diligences, and if no objection is made on or before that day to the said scheme of division, that payment of the trust-funds will immediately thereafter be made in terms thereof.

Forth and Clyde Navigation.

Nov. 27. 1779.

WANTED to purchase, for the use of said navigation, a quantity of Saugh, Poplar, or Alder Timber, that will square to ten or twelve inches. Any that has timber of that kind to dispose of will please intimate the same in writing, directed to Nicol Baird at Westertown by Falkirk, manager of said navigation, who will correspond with them on that object. None need apply who has not timber of the above kind and dimensions. And he further gives this public intimation, That, during the late frost, the navigation upon the Canal was kept open from end to end, by means of ice-boats and fenders for vessels, constructed for that purpose; and that many vessels passed and repassed during that period. And in time coming, that the utmost attention will be paid to the interest of those who may have occasion to use said Navigation, and the quick dispatch given.

SALE of HOUSHOLD-FURNITURE, &c.

TO be SOLD by auction, within the house, in Adam's Square, lately possessed by Mr James Stewart writer to the signet, upon Monday the 13th of December current, &c.

The Whole FURNITURE which belonged to the said Mr Stewart, consisting of Mounted Mahogany Bedsteads and Feather-beds, Tables, Chairs, Silver-plate, and many other articles.

The Furniture is in general of the best kind, and has been well kept.

At same time will be SOLD, A quantity of WINES, of different kinds; and a neat four-wheel CHAISE with Harness for two horses.

To begin at ten forenoon, and continue till all is sold off.

N. B. Such as have any claims against Mr Stewart and have not already given in their notes, will please lodge them with James Walker writer to the signet.

LANDS FOR SALE,

In the Shires of Stirling, Linlithgow, and Mid Lothian;
AND TWO HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

THE Lands and Estate of ST MARTHALL, and Teinds thereof, lying in the parish of St Ninians and shire of Stirling, and within two miles of each of which is a boat-building on the water of Forth. The present free rent is about 360l. Sterling, and set to five tenants only. One of the leases expired at Martinmas last; and they settled it for 19 years, and the mansion-house, garden, and five parks adjacent (which have been only set from year to year), the above rental may be raised. Lime and coal can be brought thereto by water. These lands are amongst the richest in the Carse of Stirling; are pleasantly situated on the water of Forth, and command a most beautiful prospect of the Castle of Stirling and other places around; and there is a considerable quantity of valuable old timber about the mansion-house. The lands hold in part of the Crown, and valued in the cess-books at 333l. 11s. 1d. 10s.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

The Lands of FIDDLECRAIGET, lying near the loch of Linlithgow, rented at 6l. Sterling; and the Superiority of the Lands of Cowparcroft, Riwaldgreen, and Six Butts of Land near the said loch; all holding of the Crown; and the first two parcels valued in cess-books at 35l. Scots.

MID-LOTHIAN SHIRE.

The West Part of the West Half-Pleugh, lying in the parish of St Cuthberts and shire of Mid-Lothian, as now possessed by James Rusel surgeon in Edinburgh, at the yearly rent of 182l. 1s. 10d. Sterling, being at the rate of 5l. 5s. per Acre; together also with the Superiority of certain Parts of said Lands, feued to Messrs Adam and Orme, for payment of 11 l. 6d. yearly for ever. These lands hold of the Crown, and valued in cess-books at 600l. Scots. They are beautifully situated within a mile of Edinburgh, on the road leading to Glasgow; of a rich soil, and completely inclosed; so that they will rise considerably in Rent.

The lands will be shown by applying at the house of Stewart's hall; at Mrs Finlayson's vintner, Linlithgow; and tenant's house on Dairy.

AS ALSO,

That HOUSE about the middle of Nidry's Wynd, Lockhart's Court, Edinburgh, on the west hand, presently possessed by Mrs Hay of Mountblairie, at the yearly rent of 30l. Sterling. It consists of dining-room, drawing-room, six bed-chambers, a light bed-closet with a fire-place, a kitchen, and garrets, with a variety of closets and other conveniencies, and three large vaulted cellars.

AND LIKEWISE,

That HOUSE in Fowlis's Close, Edinburgh, first flory, fronting the street, presently possessed by Mrs Haldane, consisting of five fire-rooms, a kitchen, pantry, and closets, with a cellar, and other conveniencies.

For particulars about the sale, apply to David Steuart writer to the signet, Gray's Close, Edinburgh.

THE SALE of the Eſtate of BRYDKIRK and CLEUGH-HEAD is ADJOURNED, at the Deſire of intended purchaſers, to Wedneſday the 23d of February next, when it will be expoſed to roup in the Exchange Coffeehouſe.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, *Edin. Nov.* 8. 1779.

THE Poſt diſpatched to Edinburgh from Aberdeen, on Saturday evening the 6th current, was ſtopt about four miles ſouth of that place, and the mail carried off, by a perſon who appeared to be a tall middle-aged man. He was dreſſed in a duffle coat, and had on a night-cap. He threatened to take the poſt-boy's life, if he did not go forward to Stonehaven. The boy went forward till he came to Cauſewayport, about a mile ſouth of the place where he was ſtopt; and, having got men to eſcort him, he returned directly back to Aberdeen, from whence parties of the South Fencibles, now lying there, were immediately ſent out in ſearch of the robber, and the poſt-boy was again diſpatched ſouth, with the mail north of Aberdeen, which did not arrive there in time to overtake the firſt diſpatch, by which means that mail is ſafe.

A reward of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling, is hereby offered, to any perſon or perſons, who will diſcover the man guilty of the above-mentioned robbery, ſo as he may be apprehended and ſecured in any county in Scotland, to be paid immediately upon his conviction.

By order of the Poſtmaſter General,

DAVID ROSS, Sec.

EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING

From LONDON to GLASGOW and PORTPATRICK,

In Four Days, by way of CARLISLE and DUMFRIES.

A NEW POST-COACH ſets out from the Croſs-Keys, in Wood-ſtreet, London, every evening (Saturday excepted), and arrives at Beck's Coffeehouſe, Carliſle, in three days;—alſo ſets out from Beck's Coffeehouſe, Carliſle, on the ſame evening, and arrives in three days at the Croſs-Keys, Wood-ſtreet, London.

To accommodate paſſengers travelling northward, and to Ireland, A NEW POST-COACH, which connects with the above, ſets out from the King's Arms Inn, Carliſle, every Tueſday and Thurſday morning at ſix o'clock, for Dumfries;—upon the arrival of which at the George Inn, a Diligence ſets out for Glaſgow, and another for Portpatrick.—Alſo a Diligence ſets out from Mr Buchanan's, the Saracen's Head, Glaſgow, and another from Mr Campbell's, Portpatrick, every Tueſday and Thurſday morning, at four o'clock, to join the ſaid Dumfries and Carliſle Poſt-Coach, in which ſeats will be reſerved for thoſe travelling ſouthward.

Each inſide paſſenger from Carliſle to Glaſgow or Portpatrick, to pay l. 16 s. 6 d. and to be allowed 20 lib. weight of luggage; all above to pay 2 d. per lib. Children on the lap to pay half price. Inſides from Carliſle to Dumfries to pay 11 s. 8 d.; outſides, 6 s. 8 d. Small parcels from Carliſle to Portpatrick or Glaſgow to pay 1 s. 6 d. each; all upwards of nine libs. 2 d. per lib. Paſſengers taken up upon the road to pay 4 d. per mile, in both the Coach and Diligence; and for outſides on the Coach, 2½d. per mile.

Inſides	From London to Carliſle,	l.	3	6
	From Carliſle to Glaſgow or Portpatrick,		16	6
		l.	5	2

A PROPER PLACE for a DISTILLERY.

TO be SET or FEUED, in whole or in parcels, That Farm called REDHEUGH, preſently poſſeſſed by Thomas Dunlop, conſiſting of about 33 Scots acres, adjoining to Blackburn Bridge, upon the great road to Glaſgow, eighteen miles weſt from Edinburgh.

This is perhaps one of the moſt eligible and commodious places in Scotland for erecting a diſtillery: Its vicinity to many roads, the command of river and ſpring water, which can be brought into the ſtill-houſe, a good barley country, where there is a certainty for a great conſumpt of ſpirits, are advantages not always to be found. There is likewiſe a fine ſituation upon the farm for a Waulk Mill, which is much wanted in that country.

The entry at Martinmas 1780.

Matthew Martin, innkeeper at Blackburn Bridge, will ſhow the farm. For particulars, enquire at the proprietor at Meuſhall, who will treat about the whole or a part, as will ſuit offerers.

SALE of LANDS in FIFE,

And a PIECE of GROUND, &c. near Newhaven.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Britiſh coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 13th day of December 1779, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, by Mr Ludovick Grant accomptant in Edinburgh, as truſtee for Thomas Walker, Eſq; of Saintford, and his creditors,

THE Lands and Eſtate of SAINTFORD, lying in the pariſh of Forgan, and ſhire of Fife, pleaſantly ſituated upon the ſouth ſide of the river Tay, nearly adjoining to the public Ferry to Dundee, within ſix miles of St Andrews, and the fame of Cupar, the county town. The whole of the eſtate conſiſts of about 773 acres, moſtly of good arable ſoil. There is a neat commodious manſion-houſe upon the lands, with ſuitable offices, in very good repair, a large well ſtocked garden and an orchard. The purchaſer may have immediate accels to the manſion-houſe, offices, garden, orchard, and part of the adjacent incloſures, preſently occupied by Mr Walker.

Upon the eſtate there is a great quantity of old full grown trees, beſides very conſiderable young plantations in a thriving condition. The yearly free rent of the eſtate, after deduction of all public burdens, amounts to 330l. 17 s. 10 d. Sterling. Part of the lands are held blench of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote in the election of a member of parliament for the county; the remainder are held of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

There is an heritable right to the teinds of part of the lands, the tythes of moſt of them are valued by decreets of valuation as far back as the 1637 and 1715, and the miniſter of Forgan having within theſe 40 years got a conſiderable augmentation of his ſtipend, there can no additional burden be ſuppoſed to affect the tythes for many years hence.

As alſo, The Park and Garden, lying near the village of Newhaven, preſently poſſeſſed by James Auchenleck gardener. This piece of ground is extremely well ſituated for a villa, being in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and commanding a moſt agreeable proſpect of the Frith of Forth and the adjacent coaſts on both ſides in the counties of Lothian and Fife. The extent of the ground is about eight acres; it holds feu of the Trinity-houſe of Leith for payment of 18l. 5s. 4d. 6-12ths yearly, and is preſently let at 33 l. Sterling.

The ſubjects will be ſhown by the reſpective poſſeſſors: and the articles of roup, plans of the whole lands, and the title deeds, are in the hands of Edward Bruce writer in Edinburgh, to whom, or to Mr Grant the truſtee, thoſe intending to become purchaſers, and deſirous for further information, may apply.

SALE OF BANCANQUAL.

TO be SOLD, by voluntary roup, within the Britiſh Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 23d day of December curt. betwixt the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of BALCANQUAL, with the Lands of CARMORE and CARINZION, lying in the pariſh of Strathmieglo, and county of Fife. The Lands are all arable, of excellent ſoils, very improveable, and conſiſt of 620 Scots acres, whereof about 15 acres are covered with plantings in a very thriving condition. A great part of the grounds is incloſed with double-faced ditches, and the Mains of Balcanqual is incloſed with ſtone and lime dikes. The manſion-houſe is pleaſantly ſituated upon a rising ground, which commands an extenſive and beautiful proſpect.

The Lands hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote for a member of Parliament; and, for the encouragement of thoſe intending to purchaſe, will be expoſed at the upſet price of 6000 l. Sterling.

The progreſs of writs, articles of roup, rentals, meaſurements, and plan of the grounds, are to be ſeen in the hands of Isaac Grant writer to the ſignet; to whom, or to James Carſtairs writer in Cupar Fife, application may be made for further particulars.

SALE of Meſſrs CRAIGIES LANDS.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 8th December 1779, at five o'clock afternoon, in the FOUR following LOTS:

I. The Lands of DUMBARNIE, conſiſting of about 340 Scots acres, and lying within the pariſh of Dumbarnie, and county of Perth; with the SALMON-FISHING on the water of Earn thereto belonging. This eſtate lies in a moſt agreeable country, about a mile weſt from the bridge of Earn, and five from Perth. The ſoil is in general a fine ſtrong clay, and is highly cultivated. Great part of the ground is incloſed; and there are many ſtripes and chimps of planting in a thriving condition.

The houſe and office-houſes are commodious. There is a good kitchen Garden, and pigeon-houſe, and an orchard well ſtocked with fruit trees, which begin to bear plentifully.

There is an inexhauſtible quarry of fine free ſtone, in the grounds which, from the ſcarcity of ſtone in that country, and eaſy communication both by land and water with Perth, may turn to great advantage.

The lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of a ſubject-ſuperior, and entitle the proprietor to vote in elections. The teinds are valued.

II. That part of the lands of KINTULLO, upon the eaſt ſide of the turnpike road leading from Perth to Kinroſs; with the SALMON-FISHINGS on the water of Earn thereto belonging; lying within the pariſh of Dumbarnie, and ſhire of Perth. This eſtate is pleaſantly ſituated along the ſouth ſide of the water of Earn, immediately to the eaſt of the bridge of Earn, and is all incloſed and ſubdivided. The tenants houſes are in good condition. The ſoil is of a good quality, and lime may be eaſily had from the frith of Forth. There are about 40 acres of planting upon this eſtate, which holds of the Crown, and entitles the proprietor to vote in elections for the county of Perth.

III. The Lands of KIRKPOTTIE, MEIKLE FELDIES, and CLOCHRIOSTANE, lying contiguous within the pariſh of Dron and county of Perth, and conſiſting of about 600 Scots acres. Great part of the lands have been planted in the view of building a manſion-houſe upon them. The one half is in the proprietor's poſſeſſion, and the leaſes of the other half expire about ſix years hence. This eſtate holds of the Crown, and is valued in the ceſs-books at 650 l. Scots. This will be ſold either together or in parcels, as purchaſers ſhall incline.

IV. The Lands of HALTOWN, with the fiſhing of Cordon, upon the water of Earn, lying within the pariſh of Abernethy, and county of Perth, and in the neighbourhood of the preceding lot. This farm conſiſts of about 52 acres of ground, and is let to one tenant, whoſe leaſe expires in fifteen years hence.

The three laſt lots are ſituated within four miles of Perth, and in the neighbourhood of the bridge of Earn.

For the encouragement of purchaſers, the upſet prices of theſe lands will be conſiderably lowered.

The conditions of ſale, progreſs of writs, and ſurveys of the lands will be ſhown by David Erſkine clerk to the ſignet, to whom any perſon intending to make a private bargain may apply.

SALE of LANDS in FIFE,

And HOUSES and STABLES in EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD jointly, or in the lots aftermentioned, within the Exchange coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 16th day of December inſt. betwixt the hours of four and ſix in the afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands of LUTHRIE,

comprehending the Manſion-houſe, Offices, and Mains of Luthrie, with garden, orchards, and plantations. The Lands of BANKEND, poſſeſſed by James Finlay; the Miln and Miln Lands of LUTHRIE, poſſeſſed by Alexander Tod; the Farm of CARPHIN, poſſeſſed by Mr Robert Baillie; the Eaſt Farm of LUTHRIE, poſſeſſed by Alexr. Tod; Two Pendicles of Land in Brunton, poſſeſſed by John and Robert Smiths; the farm of BALMEADOWSIDE, poſſeſſed by William Boyd, with the teinds, parſonage, and vicarage of the ſaid lands, and the advocation, donation, and right of patronage of the pariſh church of Creech.

The above lands conſiſt of 977 Scots acres; pay of yearly rent, valuing the Mains moderately, about 391 l. Sterling, after deduction of all public burdens, and lie in the ſaid pariſh of Creech, and ſhire of Fife.

The whole of the above lands (excepting Balmeadowſide), hold of the Crown, and will entitle the purchaſer to two freehold qualifications in the county of Fife. The lands of Balmeadowſide hold of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

If not ſold jointly, the premiſes will be expoſed to ſale in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. The Mains of Luthrie, preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Hamilton, with the miln and miln lands thereof; lands of Bankend, and ſeveral ſmall dwelling-houſes in the town of Luthrie; together with twenty acres three roods of the Lands of Carphin; containing in all about 150 acres, including five acres in the garden and orchards, and twenty acres of thriving wood and belts of planting. There is a convenient manſion-houſe upon this lot, with exceeding good offices lately built; and the whole is moderately valued at 156l. 6 s. 5 d. 2-3ds Sterling yearly, clear of all public burdens. The whole lands in this lot are properly incloſed and ſubdivided, and will entitle the purchaſer to a freehold qualification.

LOT II. The Farm of Carphin, poſſeſſed by Mr Robert Baillie, containing about 97 acres, beſides the paſture grounds, which are extenſive, all incloſed and divided into ten different incloſures. There is a complete ſteading of houſes upon this farm; and the preſent free rent is 78 l. 17 s. 6 d. ſterl. The purchaſer of this lot will be entitled to a freehold qualification in the county of Fife, burdened with a liferent vote.

LOT III. The Eaſt Farm of Luthrie, preſently poſſeſſed by Thomas Todd, conſiſting of about 300 acres, above 80 acres of which is infield. The reſt is outfield, moſtly arable, and capable of great improvement. There is upon this farm likewiſe a convenient ſteading of houſes; and the preſent free rent is 37 l. 12 s. 11 d. which, with the rent and feu-duty payable for Brunton added to this lot, makes the rent amount to 65 l. 6 s. 5 d. 1-3d ſterling.

Thomas Tod's tack of the above farm expires at Martinmas 1780, and this farm was let, upon 9th November 1778, for nineteen years from Martinmas 1780, to a good tenant, at an additional rent of 29 l. 14 s. 4 d. yearly, who has agreed either to enter to poſſeſſion of the farm at that rent, or to give it up, if a purchaſer ſhall incline: So that any perſon who purchaſes this lot, may enter to the natural poſſeſſion of it at Martinmas 1780, if he pleaſes.

The purchaſer of lot 3d will hold the ſame of the purchaſer of lot 2d, for payment of a ſmall feu-duty.

LOT IV. The Advocation, Donation, and right of Patronage of the pariſh church of Creech.

LOT V. The Lands of BALMEADOWSIDE, in the pariſh of Creech, and ſhire of Fife (holding of a ſubject-ſuperior for a ſmall feu-duty), conſiſting of 207 Scots acres, moſtly all arable, 126 of which are infield, of a ſtrong rich loamy ſoil, with a ſouth expoſure. The leaſe of theſe lands expires in ſeven years, and the preſent rent is the ſame as was paid fifty years ago. There is a complete new ſteading upon this farm, with proper cottages, &c.

AS ALSO, to be SOLD at the ſame time,

TWO HOUSES in Maitland's Land, Canongate; one of ſix rooms, kitchen, garret, and cellar, as lately poſſeſſed by Major Melvill of Cairney; the other of three rooms, kitchen, and cellar, as lately poſſeſſed by George Munro watchmaker, now by Mr Schetky;—both free of ſmoke and vermin. AS ALSO,

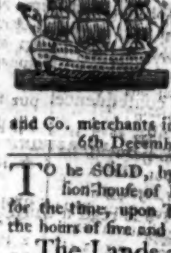
TWO STABLES, each containing ſtalls for three horſes, with a double coach-houſe, oppoſite to the foot of St John's ſtreet, Canongate, as preſently poſſeſſed by John Trotter, Eſq; of Mortonhall, and Hugh Moſman, Eſq;

As a ſale of the above ſubjects is much wanted, they will be ſet up at very moderate prices.

If any perſon is deſirous to view the above lands, the ſame, and the marches thereof, will be ſhown, on calling at the houſe of Luthrie; and the tenants of the houſes in Canongate will ſhow the ſame.

The conditions of roup, rental, and leaſes, with a plan of the lands, may be ſeen in the hands of Samuel Mitcheſon junior, writer to the ſignet, or of Edward Bruce writer in Edinburgh; and copies thereof will be ſeen in the hands of James Carſtairs writer in Cupar of Fife.

For TOBAGO, *to touch at* BARBADOES.



The Ship SUSANNA, now lying at Port-Glaſgow, Daniel Cuming Maſter.

The Suſanna mounts 24 carriage guns, ſix and eighteen pounders, with them in proportion, and has excellent accommodation for paſſengers.

She will be ready to take on board goods by the 15th current, and will be clear to ſail by the 15th January.

For freight or paſſage, apply to David Elliot and Co. merchants in Glaſgow, or to Captain Cuming, Port-Glaſgow. 6th December 1779.

TO be SOLD, by judicial roup, within the Parliament or new ſeſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, upon Tueſday the 21ſt day of December curt. betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of DALDERSE, com-

prehending the eight oxengates, fourth part of an oxengate, and eight part of an oxengate of land of the lands of Dalderſe: Alſo, the Kirk Lands of Dalderſe, Manor Place thereof, and paſturages thereto belonging, with the teinds inſeuded, together with the Town and Lands of Dalderſe, and the Fiſhings on the water of Carron belonging to the ſaid whole lands, all lying in the pariſh of Falkirk, and ſhire of Stirling, and which belonged to Charles Gaſcoigne, Eſq; merchant at Carron Wharf. The proven rent, ſtock, and teind, is 774 l. 1 s. 0 d. 1-12th Sterling, and the upſet price is 15,665 l. 10 s. 1 d. 7-12ths. The kirk-lands and teinds hold feu of the Crown for payment of twelve pennies Scots of feu-duty. The reſt of the lands hold blench of the Crown; and the whole ſtand valued in the ceſs-books at 870 l. 1 s.

The lands are of a rich ſoil, and are pleaſantly ſituated betwixt the town of Falkirk and the river Carron, the Great Canal running through the middle of them.

The articles and conditions of roup, with the title-deeds, are to be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Cockburn, or James Ferrier, writers to the ſignet, or Alexander Roſs depute-clerk of Seſſion; and the ſaid James Ferrier, the Lords factor on the ſubjects, will inform as to the rents and other particulars.

By TRUSTEES for behoof of CREDITORS.

In conſequence of an Adjournment, there is to be expoſed by public ROUP and SALE, within the Britiſh Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 8th day of March next, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon, jointly, or in ſuch parcels as purchaſers ſhall incline,

ALL and Whole the LANDS and ESTATE which belonged to Mr RORISON of ARDOCH, lying in the pariſh of Dalry, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, conſiſting of the following particulars, viz.

I. The lands of Ardoch, with the manſion-houſe, garden, orchard, and offices, poſſeſſed by John Milligan, without tack, at a rent of	L. 60	0	0
II. The lands of Over and Nether Barlaes, poſſeſſed by William and David Coltarts, per tack, for which a conſiderable graſſum was paid, and at a rent of	36	2	4
III. The lands of Arndarroch, Bridgemeek, and Garryairl, houſes at Bridge of Ken, and pertinents, poſſeſſed by William Ferguſon, at a rent of	61	11	8
N. B. He paid 120 l. of graſſum, for a tack of 21 years.			
IV. The lands of Culmark, poſſeſſed by William Haſtines, at a rent of	32	2	2
V. The New-mill of Culmark, and lands, poſſeſſed by Samuel Carſon, at the yearly rent of	4	14	2
VI. The lands of Marſcaig and Cairnyhill, poſſeſſed by Gilbert M'Credie, at the yearly rent of	28	10	3
VII. The houſes and yards in St John's Clanellan, poſſeſſed by Alexander and William M'Night, at an yearly rent of	2	10	0
AND,			
VIII. A Tannery, Bark-mill, and pertinents, lying in the burgh of New-Galloway, poſſeſſed by Samuel Shaw, at a rent of	2	10	0
	L. 251	18	7

The manſion-houſe of Ardoch is beautifully ſituated upon a ſmall lake;—the lands are ornamented, and ſheltered with fine old planting of conſiderable value, and diſtided into ten different incloſures. They join the lands of Barlaes, which abound with peat, a very ſcarce and valuable article in that part of the country; and both theſe farms contain about 1109 acres of good arable and paſture ground.

The other lands of Arndarroch, Culmark, Marſcaig, and Cairnyhill, conſiſting of 1764 Scots acres, lye contiguous, and are pleaſantly ſituated between the river Ken and Black river. There is, on theſe lands, a conſiderable quantity of natural and planted woods, with a good corn mill, and public-houſe at the Bridge of Ken, and are the beſt relief and paſture lands in the winter ſeaſon in that part of the country.

The whole lands abound with all ſorts of game, particularly black cock and muir fowl. They hold of the crown, are valued in the ceſs-books at 1,637 Scots, and Marſcaig is retoured to a half merk land of old extent.

For the encouragement of purchaſers, the whole land eſtate will be expoſed at twenty-five years purchaſe of the above rents; but if ſet up in different lots, thoſe lands which have paid graſſums will be eſtimated at a higher value than thoſe which have paid none.

The progreſs of writs, plan of the grounds, tacks, and articles of roup, are to be ſeen in the hands of John Syme writer to the ſignet, and copies of the articles and inventary will be ſhown by David Newall writer in Dumfries.

For COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.

PECTORAL LOZENGES of TOLU.

Prepared and ſold by T. Greenough, Apothecary, at the King's Arms and Peſtle and Mortar, No. 10. on Ludgate-hill, London. Price 1 s. the box.

WHICH contain all the ſoftening and healing virtues of the celebrated BALSAM of TOLU; and are the pleaſanteſt and moſt effectual remedy of the kind in all coughs, hoarſeneſſes, ſore throats, and defluxions on the lungs, healing the rawneſs and ſoreneſs of the breaſt, promoting the expectoration of the tough phlegm, and affording great relief in aſthmatic complaints and ſhortneſs of breath. They likewiſe are very beneficial in conſumptions, are not cloying to the ſtomach, but rather create an appetite.

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